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DIBBLE'S

Farm Seed Facts

1891-1941



FOR GOOD SEED



GOOD SEED SHOWS UP AT HARVEST TIME



STILL THE "OLD FAITHFUL"



ON GOOD PASTURE



MIXED HAY, FROM DIBBLE'S
HARDY NORTHERN-GROWN SEED

DIBBLE'S

D. S. DIBBLE, Pres. HARWOOD MARTIN, V.-Pres.-Treas.
CLAIR L. MOREY, Sec.

50th Anniversary

1891-1941

During the past 50 years Dibble's Farm Seeds have established a record for themselves on thousands of American farms. The reason for this is the motto adopted 50 years ago: "FARM SEEDS AND FARM SEEDS ONLY: ONE GRADE AND THAT THE BEST OBTAINABLE AT THE LOWEST PRICE CONSISTENT WITH THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE QUALITY." This motto has been adhered to since 1891 with the result that the business has had a steady growth from year to year.

The Dibble and Martin farms, containing more than 1000 acres, are situated at Honeoye Falls in the heart of the Genesee Valley in western New York. For 50 years we have been producing on these farms a large part of the seeds we sell. Those seeds which cannot be produced on our own farms are grown for us in other localities better suited to their development.

In order that we may be sure of the quality of our seeds, we operate a seed-testing laboratory where we test our farm seeds for purity, germination, etc. Every bag has a tag attached showing the results of these tests. We do not have to take someone's "say so" as to quality—we do our own testing and we know.

On this, our 50th Anniversary, we wish to thank our many friends and customers for the loyal support they have given us. We fully realize that without the good will of our fellow farmers our company would not be in the position it is today to render service. We love the work we are doing and give our pledge that we will endeavor to continue to furnish the highest possible grade of Farm Seeds that it is possible to grow.

The small picture shows the original buildings used in 1891 while the larger picture shows our main warehouse of today. This new warehouse, constructed in 1939, is 150 by 40 feet, with basement potato storage facilities. It is equipped with the best machinery for cleaning and grading the seeds we handle. Our office is located in another building. Besides the new warehouse we have two other storage places, in addition to the storage space on our own farms. We are better prepared than ever to be of service to our customers.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

We assume responsibility that the seeds, plants or bulbs reach the purchaser in good condition. We offer to refund the purchase price of any seeds found by tests to be unsatisfactory to you within 10 days after the seeds reach you. In common with all responsible seedsmen, we give, except as hereinabove stated, no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, plants or bulbs we sell and we shall not be in any way responsible for the crop.



The Plain Truth About The 1941 Farm Seed Situation

All figures relating to the production of crops harvested in 1940 are taken, as far as possible, from the final Government Crop Report issued December 18, 1940, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The total production of all crops, even on a smaller acreage than a few years ago, was larger than in any year except 1937. Unlike the big crops of 1937, which came when reserves were greatly depleted, the 1940 crops were harvested after three good years, so supplies of some products are much higher than the production figures alone would indicate.

ALFALFA SEED. The production of alfalfa seed in 1940 was the second largest on record and was exceeded only by the 1939 crop. It was estimated at 1,453,000 bushels, which is 2 per cent below the 1939 production but 48 per cent above the 10-year (1929-38) average. Dibble's alfalfa seed is all verified origin, all northern grown, and priced much lower than for several years.

SWEET CLOVER SEED. The production of sweet clover seed, estimated at 900,700 bushels, is 36 per cent under the 1939 crop but 12 per cent above average.

MEDIUM AND MAMMOTH RED CLOVER SEED. The production of red clover seed in 1940 was estimated at 1,994,400 bushels compared with 1,798,100 bushels the year before and 1,106,000 bushels for the 10-year average. The 1940 production was the second largest crop on record, exceeded only by that of 1929. We again have ample stocks of clover seed, and prices are very reasonable.

ALSIKE CLOVER SEED. The production of alsike clover in 1940, estimated at 422,300 bushels, is 32 per cent above the 1939 crop and 19 per cent above average.

TIMOTHY SEED. The production of timothy seed in 1940, estimated at 1,312,900 bushels, is 7 per cent below the 1939 crop and 24 per cent below average. Timothy seed is again reasonable in price and should be used freely.

SEED BARLEY. The 1940 barley production of 309,235,000 bushels is 12.5 per cent larger than the 1939 crop and about 37 per cent above the 10-year (1929-38) average. This crop is next to the largest on record, having been exceeded only by the crop of 1928. We again have excellent stocks of high-germinating seed for this year.

SEED OATS. The total production of oats in 1940 was estimated at 1,235,628,000 bushels. This crop is one-third larger than that produced in 1939 and one-fifth larger than the 10-year (1929-38) average production. Record yields per acre over most of the corn belt were the cause of this large total production. We have on hand good supplies of adapted varieties for our Northeastern territory.

SEED CORN. The production of corn for all purposes in 1940 was estimated at 2,449,200,000 bushels. This is 6 per cent smaller than the 1939 crop but 7 per cent larger than the 10-year (1929-38) average. Even though the total crop is large, the outlook for seed corn of good germination in the Northeastern States is far from satisfactory. Word comes to us from the New York State Experimental Station that tests of seed corn are the worst in 20 years. The corn crop in the North and East was late and did not mature properly; therefore much of the corn put in storage was immature, soft, and high in moisture. Seed corn that had more than 20 per cent moisture in it was sure to be seriously weakened, if not entirely killed by freezing temperatures. Special care had to be given this year to make good seed corn. We advise placing orders early.

The 1940 Crop of Potatoes

The final crop estimate for 1940 indicated a total production of 397,722,000 bushels. This compares with the revised estimate for 1939 of 363,159,000 bushels and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 366,949,000 bushels. The average yield of 130.3 bushels per acre in 1940 was the highest on record.

In Michigan, Wisconsin, Maine and up-state New York the crop was somewhat below average due to unfavorable conditions in some areas. Wet weather, blight and freezing damage reduced the yields in these states.

With the exception of some varieties there appears to be a good supply of Certified Seed. The noticeable exception is in the Rural group and especially the Russet variety.

The improvement in general business conditions as a result of the defense program should cause a rise in farm prices, and potatoes should follow this trend.

Hay Mixtures and Emergency Hay Crops

for producing a

Maximum Crop of Hay on Average Good Soils

			Acre Rate of Seeding Lbs.	Qts.
Red Clover			15	7½
Alsike Clover			10	5
Red Clover	} Mixed	{	8	4
Alsike Clover			4	2
Alsike Clover	} Mixed	{	8	4
Timothy			8	6
Red Clover	} Mixed	{	10	5
Timothy			8	6
Red Clover	} Mixed	{	6	3
Alsike Clover			4	2
Timothy			8	6
Alfalfa	} Mixed	{	6	3
Red Clover			4	2
Alsike Clover			2	1
Timothy			6	4
Alfalfa	} Mixed	{	8	4
Timothy			6	4
Red Clover	} Mixed	{	3	1½
Alsike Clover			5	2½
Timothy			5	4
Red Top			5	10
Alfalfa, alone			15	8
Alfalfa, on wheat or with spring grain			19	10
Sweet Clover			15	8

EMERGENCY HAY CROPS

If you are short of hay for this coming season, we suggest that you use some of the following quick hay crops

Two bushels of **Oats** and one bushel of **Canada Field Peas** per acre, sown as early in the spring as possible, constitutes about the best catch hay crop eastern farmers can plant. Cut for hay when Oats are in early milk stage. Seedings may be put out with this mixture, thereby causing no upsetting of the rotation.

SWEET CLOVER, sown with Oats on well-limed land, may be tall enough to cut with Oats, improving its protein content, and may be cut or pastured later.

SOY BEANS make an emergency hay crop, having a feeding value similar to Alfalfa. Inoculate Soy Beans. Drill shallow, on a good seed-bed, after corn-planting time, when weather is warm. Sow 6 to 8 pecks per acre if drilled solid, or 2 to 4 pecks in close rows. Cut after pods form and before leaves start to fall.

SUDAN GRASS, drilled at the rate of 20 to 25 pounds per acre soon after corn-planting, makes considerable amount of hay. Cut when just headed out. It will sprout up and make pasture or a second crop of hay.

MILLETS are reliable producers and will make a crop in 60 to 80 days. Sow 50 pounds Golden or Hungarian Millet to the acre, or 20 pounds of Japanese, the latter in moist soil. Do not sow till weather is warm, and cut for hay just before the seed forms.

DIBBLE'S Grass Mixtures



PERMANENT PASTURES

Most pastures are not supplying the amount of feed for farm livestock that they should. This is due either to the lack of fertility or lack of the proper pasture plants. Pastures should not be considered idle land and left to care for themselves.

In coöperation with the Department of Agronomy, New York State College of Agriculture, we are offering the following recommended Pasture Mixture for 1941:

Cornell Special Pasture Mixture

Timothy	6 lbs.
Kentucky Blue Grass.....	10 lbs.
Canada Blue Grass	2 lbs.
Perennial Ryegrass	4 lbs.
Yellow Trefoil	2 lbs.
Wild White Clover.....	1 lb.

Total for seeding an acre, 25 lbs.

This is a mixture for soils with a high fertility level and should not be seeded on droughty soils. The seeding should be made in April or early May and without a nurse crop. A seed bed should be prepared by plowing and harrowing and an adequate application of 20 per cent super-phosphate should be used before seeding. Distribute the seed evenly with a wheelbarrow or broadcast seeder and cover lightly, not over one-quarter inch. This mixture should be used exclusively for grazing and it is essential that good grazing management practices be followed.

Cornell General Purpose Mixture

Timothy	8 lbs.
Kentucky Blue Grass.....	6 lbs.
Alfalfa.....	4 lbs.
Medium Red Clover.....	2 lbs.
Alsike Clover.....	1 lb.
Ladino White Clover.....	1 lb.

Total for seeding an acre, 22 lbs.

This mixture should be used where the soil is high in fertility, well supplied with lime, and adapted to alfalfa. It may be seeded either alone or with a companion grain crop. Hay or summer silage may be cut for one or two years and then used exclusively for pasture or it may be pastured throughout the season from the beginning.

Cornell Utility Mixture

Timothy	6 lbs.
Red-Top.....	2 lbs.
Kentucky Blue Grass.....	4 lbs.
Canada Blue Grass	3 lbs.
Mammoth Red Clover.....	3 lbs.
Alsike Clover.....	3 lbs.
Ladino White Clover.....	1 lb.

Total for seeding an acre, 22 lbs.

This mixture should be used where the fertility is low to medium and the soil is not suited to alfalfa. It may be seeded either alone or with a companion grain crop. Hay or summer silage may be cut for one or two years and then used for pasture, or it may be pastured throughout the season from the beginning.

Dry Land Mixture

Orchard grass	10 lbs.
Timothy	5 lbs.
Perennial Ryegrass.....	5 lbs.
Yellow Trefoil	2 lbs.
Ladino White Clover.....	2 lbs.

Total for seeding an acre, 24 lbs.

This mixture is adapted to dry soil conditions for the production of grass and legume silage and supplementary summer pasture or it may be used for pasture only.

Cornell Poultry Range Mixture

Kentucky Blue Grass.....	12 lbs.
Perennial Ryegrass.....	6 lbs.
Ladino White Clover.....	2 lbs.

Total for seeding an acre, 20 lbs.

For areas too wet for other pasture grasses, use 8 pounds of Reed Canary Grass per acre.

LAWN GRASS MIXTURES

Seed the lawn in early spring or early fall.

We list below two mixtures for various conditions:

Dibble's Red, White, and Blue Lawn Mixture

Contains only the highest grades of Red-Top, White Clover, and Kentucky Blue Grass, mixed in the proper proportions. This has proved to be the best Lawn Mixture for any locality where Kentucky Blue Grass thrives, regardless of fancy names or cost. Sow 5 pounds per 1000 square feet.

Dibble's Shady Lawn Mixture

Rough-stalked Meadow Grass (*Poa trivialis*) is included in this mixture, because it is the best grass for heavy, moist soil, or in moist shade. New Zealand Cheiving's Fescue is also included because it does well in dry shade or sandy soils where other grasses fail. Sow 5 pounds per 1000 square feet.

The above Lawn Mixtures can be furnished without White Clover, if so desired, at the same price.

A well-kept lawn is a joy to any home-owner and will actually increase the value of his property. Good lawns once established will last a lifetime.

Dibble's Lawn Grass Mixtures are superior in quality because they are composed of only those grasses found to be suitable for the best lawns in New York and adjoining states, and only the highest grade of these individual grasses is used.

Should you desire any other special lawn mixture, kindly send us specifications and let us quote.

DIBBLE'S

Northern-Grown

ALFALFA

SEED

D. B. Alfalfa, 99.50 per cent pure or better; the best obtainable. Average analysis of all our D. B. Brand Alfalfa Seed sold during the last ten years was above 99.60 per cent pure and dodder-free.

Inoculate this Seed with NOD-O-GEN

Every Bag Tested in Our Laboratory by United States Government Methods and Tagged, Showing Our Purity and Germination Tests.

SAMPLES AND SPECIAL
PRICE-LIST FREE



1940
CROP

Buy Alfalfa Seed from Alfalfa Growers

DIBBLE'S Alfalfa Seed, grown in the cold states adjoining Canada, is absolutely hardy, producing perfect, permanent seedlings when other seed fails.

Alfalfa is the most wonderful and productive plant of the clover family. It will grow on any good corn or wheat land, or on any soil that will give a good catch of clover. Once established, it is very hardy, sinking its roots deeply after moisture and nourishment, and the severest drought or coldest weather will not kill it.

Grows 3 to 4 feet high, can be cut two or three times each season, and produces four to five tons of hay to the acre. A ton of well-cured Alfalfa equals a ton of wheat-bran. With corn fodder or ensilage, it makes an ideal feed for milch cows or steers, and horses thrive on it when fed intelligently with a proper grain ration.

If you are contemplating growing Alfalfa, our Alfalfa book tells you just how to grow it, and we can furnish you the same varieties we have found successful on our own farms. A field well set to Alfalfa will last from ten to twenty years.

We sell Alfalfa subject to your test, the test of your State Experiment Station, or that of the United States Department of Agriculture. Keep your seed ten days, and if you are not convinced that it is as good as we say, return it at once; we will refund your money and pay the freight both ways.

We use all reasonable care in packing and sending out our Alfalfa Seed, but, as so many circumstances may arise after it leaves our possession, over which we have no control, we therefore do not guarantee, nor will we be responsible for the crop.

Dibble's SEED FARMS . . . Headquarters for Alfalfa Seed

Every bushel is northern-grown, hardy, acclimated, and the only kind to insure success on northern farms, the kind we use to produce what has been called by farm experts "the best 100 acres of Alfalfa this side of the Rocky Mountains."

Alfalfa seed from the Far North is never too plentiful. Hardy northern seed is always in demand and should not be compared to cheaper southern seed. Insist on DIBBLE'S D. B. BRAND. A good stand of Alfalfa on a field doubles its value.

Grimm and Canadian Variegated Alfalfa. Extremely hardy. Recommended for use in the seeding of most Alfalfa fields in New York and adjoining states. Experimental results generally justify its use.

Common Alfalfa. May be used on natural Alfalfa soils of the East where Common Alfalfa has grown successfully and where it is to be left down only two or three years.

We have a fine stand of 13½ acres of Canadian Variegated Alfalfa which we secured from you last year. I was afraid with the terrible drought we had after the oats were cut that we would lose the seeding but it looks fine.—NATICK FARM, Natick, R. I.

The Alfalfa seed I had from you last year is fine. In spite of the dry weather it came up in great shape.—BENJAMIN MARSUS, Wind Gap, Pa.



"THE CREAM OF THE CROP"

99.50 % Pure or Better

*Every 'bushel American
Northern-Grown*



D. B. Timothy, 99.75 per cent pure

The hay crop is the most important one on the livestock farm and, next to silage corn, hay produces the greatest quantity of total digestible nutrients to the acre. Every farmer should be sure of a good supply of high-quality hay because it will reduce the grain bill and increase the check for livestock products.

We feel that the first essential in getting a good yield of high-quality hay is to seed a mixture of grasses and legumes that are adapted to the soil. There is no magic in mixture making but there is a vast difference in the quality of the seeds used. The safest thing to do is to use our D. B. Brand and be sure of the highest quality that money can buy.

Compare quality and prices and we will have your order; in fact, we have scores of letters from farmers who testify to the superior quality of D. B. Clover and Timothy and who also saved from fifty cents to several dollars per bushel by buying from us. Read some of them here.

Notwithstanding the fact that our seeds are tested in our own laboratory, we sell our D. B. Brand Seeds subject to your test, the test of your State Experiment Station, or that of the United States Department of Agriculture.

I was so well satisfied and we got such fine results from the Grimm Alfalfa seed you sent us last year that I want more for this year.—LAURENCE S. HILL, Ithaca College, Ithaca, N. Y.

I know that no one makes a mistake in planting Dibble's seeds in this North Country where the seasons are so uncertain.—WM. A. LA CROIS, Keene, N. H.

This is the thirtieth year we have ordered from you.—R. L. and J. J. DUNCAN, New Milford, Conn.

I say emphatically your seeds have suited me for the last ten or twelve years and I have tried others.—A. D. SNOVER, Locke, N. Y.

No weeds or foul stuff in your Clover and Grass seed. If every farmer bought your seeds, there would be no foul stuff in the country.—D. E. MOORE, Atwater, N. Y.

We rely on all your seeds and find they never fail after 15 years of buying from you.—CLAUDE J. LAMPMAN, Leeds, N. Y.

Despite the terribly dry weather in 1939 I had a fine stand from the Timothy and Alsike Mixture. Your seeds are always 100 per cent good.—WILLIAM E. HATHAWAY, Tiverton, R. I.

We believe your seeds are the best to be had and have planted them for years, always with good results.—MRS. BERTHA A. JOHNSON, Northboro, Mass.

I used your Canadian Variegated Alfalfa to sow one field of 80 acres and have one of the best stands of Alfalfa in Western New York.—HARRY O'NEILL, Lima, N. Y.

D. B. BRAND TIMOTHY and CLOVER SEED

Keep your seed ten days after arrival, test it as you wish, and if you are not convinced that it is as good as we say it is, return it at once; we will refund your money and pay the freight both ways. Samples free.

We use reasonable care in packing and sending out our Clover and Timothy Seed, but as so many circumstances may arise after they leave our possession, over which we have no control, we therefore do not guarantee nor will we be responsible for the crop.



D. B. BRAND CLOVER and GRASS SEED

1940 Crop



NOD-O-GEN

For best growth, and to put atmospheric nitrogen in the soil, it pays to inoculate all legumes. The cost is trivial compared with the profit. Legumes are clovers, peas and beans, alfalfa, soy beans, vetches, and other plants that grow seeds in a pod. Their roots are the home of bacteria that draw fertility-building nitrogen from the air and store it in swellings on the roots, called nodules. These nodules not only feed nitrogen to the crop they are on, but rot in the ground and supply valuable nitrogen to the soil.

WE continue our well-known policy of handling just one grade of Seeds, and that the best money will buy; nothing else goes into our warehouses and nothing but the best can therefore go out to our customers.

Traveling men from the big recleaning plants of Chicago, Toledo, and other western cities, tell us that we are the only firm demanding 99.50 per cent purity or better on all purchases of Alfalfa, Red Clover, Sweet Clover, and Timothy.

The average analysis of D. B. Brand Clover and Grass Seeds at various Experiment Stations was above 99.60 per cent purity. Part of the samples were drawn by the official inspectors, a few were sent direct by us, and over half were made for our customers.

Sweet Clover. Biennial white Blossom is the commonest type of Sweet Clover, and the one which has come to the front so rapidly in recent years for forage, pasture, and soil-improvement. It will grow in almost any climate and on almost any type of soil, thriving on land too poor for Alfalfa or Red Clover.

Medium Red Clover. The common Red Clover largely grown throughout the country. This Clover requires well-drained soils to make its best growth, and is especially suitable to rich bottom-lands or soils that have been heavily fertilized. If cut early it is easily possible in a good season to get two or three cuttings.

Mammoth Red Clover. Compared with the Medium Red Clover, its flower, foliage, and stems are of darker color; it is later in maturing and of

larger growth. When grown on rich bottom-lands or heavily fertilized soil, it makes a very rank growth and often is very coarse; hence the names Sapling Clover, Big Clover, or Pea-vine Clover. One of the best soiling crops. It is recommended for soils of ordinary or low productivity because here it will make a growth similar to Medium Clover on more fertile soils. A good stand of Mammoth Clover will last from 2 to 7 years, depending on conditions. Being 10 to 14 days later than Medium Clover, it will mature with Timothy.

Alsike Clover. The hardiest of all Clovers; perennial. On rich, moist soils it yields enormous crops. Its greatest value is for sowing with other Clovers and grasses and it is especially suited to sowing with Timothy.

Ladino Clover. Ladino is a very large species of the ordinary White Dutch Clover. It is more definitely perennial in type than either Red or Alsike and is used quite successfully in pasture mixtures and in hay mixtures where the aftermath is to be grazed.

White Dutch Clover. This is a low-growing Clover that spreads by sending out creeping stems that root at the joints. It is not adapted for hay but is used chiefly in pasture and lawn mixtures. On acid soils it quickly disappears.

Wild White Clover. It is a wild form of the cultivated White Dutch Clover and a true perennial. On sweet soils it will survive indefinitely without re-seeding. Its chief use is in the better grades of pasture and lawn mixtures.

Timothy. Most valuable of all the grasses, especially in the North. It is better adapted to clay than to sandy soils and is at its best on moist and fertile soils.

Red-Top. No other grass will grow under as great a variety of conditions as Red-Top and will thrive on almost every type of soil except sand. It is a rapid grower and is chiefly used as a wet-land or sour-land hay-crop, often in combination with Alsike and as a pasture grass on damp soils not sweet enough for Kentucky Blue Grass.

Kentucky Blue Grass. This is the most valuable grass for permanent pastures and lawns. It is hardy and thrives under heavy grazing. Soils of the moderately moist, medium to heavy types which produce the best Timothy are well suited for Kentucky Blue Grass.

Orchard Grass. A long-lived perennial that gets its name from its ability to grow in the partial shade of orchards and open woodlots. Its principal use is for pasture and hay under shady conditions.

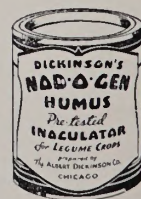


The Pre-tested INOCULATOR

Now available in cans or bottles

In Bottles (JELLY TYPE) or in Cans (HUMUS TYPE)

When ordering cultures specify kind of seed to be inoculated



FOR CLOVERS	
Medium, Mammoth, Alsike and White	
1/2-bus. size.....	\$0.30
1-bus. size.....	.45
2 1/2-bus. size (Humus only).....	.75

FOR SOY BEANS	
1-bus. size.....	\$0.20
2-bus. size.....	.30
5-bus. size (Humus only).....	.55
10-bus. size (Humus only).....	1.00

FOR ALFALFA & SWEET CLOVER	
1/2-bus. size.....	\$0.30
1-bus. size.....	.45
2 1/2-bus. size (Humus only).....	.75

FOR VETCH & PEA	
1-bus. size.....	\$0.35
100-lb. size (Humus only).....	.55
5-bus. size (Humus only).....	1.50

THE CYCLONE SEED SOWER

This Seed Sower can be used for sowing clover, timothy, lawn grass seed, and all other seeds that can be sown broadcast. It is easy to operate and made of the best materials. Has positive force-feed and is quickly adjusted for different seeds. The touch of a lever will start or stop the flow of seed. Seed cannot clog or rush. Container is made of heavy canvas ducking and holds about $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel. Price, \$2.50, postpaid.



DIBBLE'S

Recleaned

TIMOTHY-ALSIKE NATURAL MIXTURES

The Bargain of the Grass Seed Trade

A boon to farmers wanting High-Grade Seeds at a Money-Saving Price
What they are, where they come from

AN IDEAL SEEDING FOR 10 ACRES

2 BUSHELS OF TIMOTHY-ALSIKE MIXTURE Plus 1 BUSHEL OF MEDIUM OR MAMMOTH CLOVER

IN SOME of the northwestern states, especially Minnesota, and in certain sections of Canada, Alsike and Timothy grow naturally together, ripen at the same time, are harvested and threshed, and as the seed grains of Alsike and Timothy are practically of the same size, the two varieties cannot be separated.

We frequently are able to buy round lots of these fancy Mixtures containing 20 per cent or more of Alsike at only slightly higher prices than for the best Timothy, and as we pass these seeds on to you at our usual small margin of profit, you get the Alsike you need in your seeding Mixture at a little above the regular *Timothy Price*, and then by adding the required amount of our D. B. Medium and Mammoth Clovers, you have

an ideal Mixture and save money on every acre you seed down.

This is briefly the story of the Natural Mixture. Now these Mixtures are good, bad, and indifferent and no one should buy a Mixture of any kind without a positive guarantee from a responsible seller as to the purity and also the percentage of each variety of seed in the Mixture. We sell just one grade—the best—and give, on our guarantee tag attached to each bag, the purity, germination, and percentage of Alsike and Timothy in this particular Mixture. The quantity of the two principal seeds may vary in different lots, but in all cases you will find “less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent of weed seeds.”

Beware of the Ordinary Timothy-Alsike Mixtures



HEAVYWEIGHT • • •

The Heaviest American Oat Grown

While in search of new varieties of Oats of value in the Northwest, where the best Oats are grown, we found, in Wyoming, several fields of a new variety with tall, stiff straw standing shoulder high and the heaviest American Oat grown. When these fields were threshed, the yield was over 100 bushels per acre and the weight over 45 pounds per measured bushel of pure white, thin-hulled grain. We purchased the entire lot, and from this source secured our stock seed of this, in our opinion, the heaviest and most productive American Oat. This was some twenty years ago. During that time we have distributed over 600,000 bushels to our customers, and, wherever grown, it has given wonderful yields in comparison with other varieties grown alongside: Around 100 bushels to the acre in New Jersey; 117 bushels in New England; in New York, on large areas, 80, 82, 87, 89, 92, and up to 106 bushels, where the average yield is 30 bushels; and in Ohio, crops averaging "just twice" the yield of common Oats have been reported to us by our customers.

We were fortunate in having our Oats grown in a locality where weather conditions were favorable for growth and harvesting. Therefore we have an excellent quality to offer our customers.

Dibble's Heavyweight Oats have made wonderful yields for a large number of our customers in many states. We read of remarkable records and big yields of Oats in the western states, under irrigation, but right here, in the East, Dibble's Heavyweight Oats have produced record-breaking crops. Average weight 40 pounds per measured bushel.

FREE SAMPLES ON REQUEST

DIBBLE'S SEED OATS are sold subject to the following guarantee

We guarantee our Seed Oats thoroughly recleaned by the best mills known to the trade, and in first-class condition for sowing. Keep our Seed Oats ten days, test them, and if not entirely satisfactory in every way, return them at once and get your money back.

We use all reasonable care in packing and sending out our Seed Oats, but as so many circumstances may arise after they leave our possession, over which we have no control, we do not guarantee, nor will we be responsible for the crop grown from any of our seeds.

Owing to the extra-heavy weight of these Oats, not less than 3 bushels should be sown per acre. For prices, see special Price-List.

LENROC • • •

Lenroc is a new variety of Oat introduced by the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station. The plant breeders at Cornell were endeavoring to produce white Oats that had the high-yielding ability of the Cornellian. This was accomplished by crossing Great American with Cornellian in 1918, and for seventeen years this Oat was tested in various localities for yield, stiffness of straw, and other desirable characteristics before it was introduced in 1935.

Lenroc is midseason in maturing and is the highest yielding Oat that has been developed at Cornell. It has a large plump white kernel and all the characteristics of a desirable Oat, either for feeding or for sale.

DIBBLE'S SEED OATS

CORNELLIAN • • •

Cornellian was introduced by the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station about twenty years ago. It has proved to be a heavy and consistent yielder and is especially well suited to soils of ordinary fertility. The kernels are more slender than those of other varieties and lack awns or beards, but in spite of their apparently small size, the meat is actually larger than that of most Oats, for the hull is very thin. The normal color of the kernel is gray and will vary from light gray to dark gray, depending on the soil and season. As a commercial Oat this dark color is somewhat objectionable but for feeding on the farm it is of no importance. Cornellian's high meat percentage gives it a distinct advantage as a feed for stock and poultry and its high-yielding ability makes it a favorite with those who have planted it.

Dibble's Heavyweight Oats averaged 80 bushels to the acre for me this season.—ALBERT M. ANDEREGG, JR., Verona, N. Y.

I had very fine crops of wheat, oats, and barley this year and cannot recommend your seeds too highly.—FRED DORNBUSCH, R. D. 1, Delhi, N. Y.

All seeds and potatoes from your place last year did very well for me. Special mention should be given the Heavyweight Oats. They averaged five feet in height, were well filled out and did not lodge.—R. C. GREGORY, Granton, N. Y.



DIBBLE'S HEAVYWEIGHT OATS

The 30 bushels of Heavyweight Oats purchased from you last year yielded 600 bushels on 11 acres, which is very good for this section.—HARRY KELLY, Interlaken, N. Y.

The Heavyweight Oats I got from you in 1938 averaged 74 bushels per acre.—ERNEST ALLISON, R. D. 2, Watertown, N. Y.

I have been using Heavyweight Oats for twenty years and always had good results. For Corn I used Mammoth Eight-rowed Yellow Flint which was 14 feet high and very well eared.—CHARLES FITZPATRICK, Chateaugay, N. Y.

I have tried many of your seeds in the past few years and I am very well pleased with them. We had a very good oat and potato crop with your seed last year.—WM. SUCHY, Peck St., Stamford, N. Y.

I have some of your Heavyweight Oats that went over 40 bushels per acre—sown on hill land and in spite of a dry season.—FRED W. WASHBURN, Naples, N. Y.



DIBBLE'S CERTIFIED *and* SELECTED SEED POTATOES

The "BEST FIVE"

For nearly a half century the sales of Dibble's Seed Potatoes have gradually increased until the annual sales reached and passed 100,000 bushels. We do not have a single salesman on the road, every order coming to us through the mail, and at least four-fifths of our business from old customers, thousands of whom plant Dibble's Seed Potatoes annually. This is the best tribute to the quality of our Seed Potatoes. Merit wins.

We grow on our own farms, and in this section, varieties of Potatoes adapted to our soils, and as to the earlies, we have them grown for us on contract in the virgin soils of regions still farther north, where these early types grow larger and better tubers than can be obtained on the old lands of the eastern states.

Seed Potatoes that are northern-grown, moved south only from 100 to 300 miles, frequently produce double the crop of home-grown seed, even of the same variety.

We can furnish State Certified Seed Potatoes, or Selected Seed Potatoes, grown from Certified seed.

We Are Headquarters for Seed Potatoes

We offer a few varieties, early, intermediate, and late, that have been proved "Best by Test." We have good crops of all varieties this year, both early and late, and can take care of your requirements, whether you need a bushel or a carload.

Northern-grown from selected certified stock seed, planted on soils especially adapted to each variety, producing a quality that for vigor, purity, and productiveness is unexcelled.



IRISH COBBLER



WARBA



EARLY OHIO

NEW IMPROVED SEMESAN BEL.
A dip disinfectant for Seed Potatoes.
One pound treats 60 to 80 bushels
of Potatoes. 2 ozs. 25 cts.; 4 ozs.
50 cts.; lb. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$6.50.

EARLY VARIETIES OF POTATOES ADAPTED TO THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN STATES

As a result of competitive tests for a period of years on our own farms and on the farms of our growers, we have found that today there are just five varieties of early Potatoes that are worth growing in our territory.

These are listed below in order of maturing

DIBBLE'S WARBA

A seedling of Bliss Triumph from the Minnesota Experiment Station, with smooth white skin and pink eye. Earlier than the Cobbler, a heavy yielder, and immune to mosaic disease. It outyielded the Cobbler by 100 bushels per acre. If your soil is not heavy, we suggest trying a few Warbas for early market.

DIBBLE'S EARLY OHIO

For first early there is nothing to compare with the Early Ohio. It is round to oblong, with pink skin, white flesh of excellent quality, and extra early. Our pedigree stock was grown from North Dakota Certified Seed.

We purchased two barrels of your first year's shipment of Russets about twenty-five years ago and have never been without your seed since then.—ARCHIE CLEVELAND, Round Lake, N. Y.

DIBBLE'S IRISH COBBLER

The best extra-early white Potato. Tubers are smooth, round, plump, creamy white; eyes well developed. The white flesh is of excellent quality.

A week to ten days later than Early Ohio, but usually more productive, with tubers of good eating quality while the vines are still green. The "best" early for all-round culture, as it will give excellent results on any soil. The fields from which we saved stock seed averaged 325 to 625 bushels per acre.

DIBBLE'S CHIPPEWA

Originated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and is seven to ten days later than Irish Cobblers. It sets tubers early and they develop fast. Immune to mild mosaic and superior to the Cobbler in smoothness and whiteness. In yield tests covering the past 5 years, it has outyielded the best strains of Cobblers on both muck and upland soils.

DIBBLE'S SPAULDING ROSE

A seedling of the old Early Rose, producing a much better yield of larger tubers. Skin is pink, with white flesh of good eating quality. A most desirable medium-early Potato for sandy loam soils.

FOR PRICES SEE SPECIAL PRICE-LIST IN THIS CATALOG

SEED POTATO GUARANTEE

We guarantee our Seed Potatoes northern-grown, carefully assorted for seed purposes, a strictly first-class sample U. S. Grade No. 1 as to size. While we exercise great care to have our Seed Potatoes pure and reliable, so many circumstances may arise over which we have no control that we do not give any warranty, express or implied, nor will we be responsible for the crops grown therefrom. Customers are to examine their Seed Potatoes immediately on arrival, as they are perishable goods, and, if not entirely satisfactory, advise us at once; otherwise it is mutually agreed between the buyer and seller that they are satisfactory.



DIBBLE'S CHIPPEWA



SPAULDING ROSE

DIBBLE'S *The Best Main-Crop* RUSSET... • P O T A T O •

DIBBLE'S Russet Potatoes are round to oblong, of good size, with pure white flesh, russet skin and few, shallow eyes. The quality is superb, and either baked or boiled is not excelled by any other variety. Dibble's Russet is enormously productive and has all the qualities that make for a profitable market Potato. The tubers are as large, or larger, than Rurals, Carman or Ralagh, and where those sorts set only four or five tubers to a hill, the Russet produces eight, ten, or even twelve big tubers. The vines are strong and disease-resistant.

Dibble's Russet Potato is the original round to oblong type of the Russet family. From its first introduction by us it has been bred absolutely true to type, and our stock seed is saved from fields entirely free from early or late blight, and where the vines were green and healthy until killed by frost. Our customers say that Dibble's Russet carries these inbred qualities to every locality where they are planted, and ninety-nine out of every hundred growers say Dibble's Russet is the best Potato grown.

Dibble's Russet is the Potato for you to grow on your farm. You will find it more profitable and far superior to any other variety for the main Potato crop. Whether you have "Potato soil" or not, you will get a good yield if the soil is in good condition. Sand, gravel, loam, or clay will produce a satisfactory crop. Many customers say the vines are blight-proof, and spraying is not needed; neither do bugs like the foliage, for we have seen thousands of acres of Dibble's Russet where neither Paris green nor arsenate of lead was used, and the vines were perfect.

If you say you "can't grow Potatoes," get a sack of Dibble's Russet this year. Give them a careful trial. We feel sure you will be satisfied, and next season you will be an enthusiastic booster for Dibble's Russet.

In 1912, when we introduced this variety, we had only 1000 barrels to sell. The third year we sold over 11,000 barrels. Never before did a new variety make a name for itself so quickly.

Dibble's Russet is the best main-crop Potato for western New York, and is grown extensively in Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maine, and other Potato-producing states. It outyields other sorts two to one, and crops of 300 to 400 bushels an acre are not uncommon. Customers write us that the "Russet gives splendid yields when other kinds fail." During the long drought years of 1934 and 1936 the Potato crop in many sections was almost a complete failure, yet under those hard conditions Dibble's Russet produced satisfactory crops—in fact, right here in western New York, where there was no rain for weeks, a yield of about 400 bushels an acre was reported.

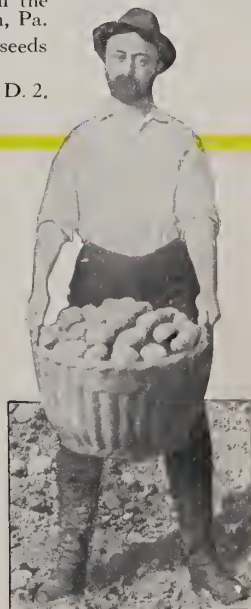
The Russet Potatoes we have here came from you originally and it will interest you to know that last year, on a 20-acre field, we had an average of 585 bushels per acre, by weight. The digging was under the supervision of our County Agent, who had advised very thorough spraying during the summer. We have always had good results from the seed bought from you.—CHARLES F. JOHNSON, Supt. Luzerne Co. Industrial School for Boys, Kis-Lyn, Pa.

We want the Dibble's Russets as they are the best Potatoes that we can grow. We have bought seeds of you for years.—EDSON GREGORY, Mongaup House, Ferndale, N. Y.

I want to get the Dibble's Russets again as they are all you claim for them.—R. W. UNDERWOOD, R. D. 2, Cuyrhaga Falls, Ohio.



**DIBBLE'S RUSSET
THE BEST MAIN CROP
POTATO**



Those Russet Potatoes I got from you this spring are doing fine—every hill came. A fine-looking field and I am very much pleased with them.
—FRED KNAPTON, Gorham, Maine.

DIBBLE'S *Standard* WHITE POTATOES For MAIN CROP

The following five varieties are
of the well-known Carman or smooth Rural family,
the best-known type of market Potato
now in cultivation

RURAL NEW YORKER No. 2

The first of the late Mr. Carman's introductions that proved to be of great value. The Rural New Yorker No. 2 is a late variety, growing vines dark green in color, upright in habit of growth, with purple blossoms. The tubers are round to oblong, unusually large in size, white in color, eyes near the surface, and it sets, as a rule, only two to four tubers per plant or hill, but usually all large ones.

CARMAN No. 3

Also originated by Mr. Carman and introduced by him several years later, as an improvement over the No. 2, which it resembles in every respect, except that it sets more heavily in the hill, averaging, with us, three to five tubers per hill and mostly merchantable.

HEAVYWEIGHT

A selection of the smooth Rural type with characteristics similar to Sir Walter Raleigh, except that tubers are inclined more to the round form.

PIONEER RURAL

The Pioneer Rural was originated by Fred S. Hollenback of Tully, N. Y., and is a sport of the Russet. It combines the yield and drought-resistance of the Russet with the white color and sales value of the well-known Carman or other smooth Rurals. You should try a few of this variety. We believe they will outyield any smooth Rural you have ever grown.



Katahdin



Dibble's Improved Green Mountain

SIR WALTER RALEIGH

The last of the Carman creations and introduced by Peter Henderson & Co. some thirty years ago. The Sir Walter Raleigh is similar to the other two but has, in our opinion, the most desirable quality of setting more tubers per hill and smaller in size, no large or over-grown tubers at all, but of desirable size and shape to command the top price in the best markets.

DIBBLE'S IMPROVED GREEN MOUNTAIN

In the Improved Green Mountain we have a better Potato than was the old Green Mountain at its best, a score of years ago. The tubers are uniform in shape, oblong, with two good ends, slightly flattened, creamy white skin absolutely free from disease in any form, and with pure white flesh of excellent quality. They are particularly well adapted to northern latitudes where the rainfall is abundant and the temperature is not excessively high. As a rule, they do not succeed as well in localities where they are subjected to unfavorable conditions of growth during the time they are forming tubers, as do the members of the Rural group.

We had 8 bushels of seed two years ago and got 200 bushels of Potatoes.—GEORGE W. HICKS, R. D. 3, Spartansburg, Pa.

I planted your Russet Potatoes a few years ago and had the best crop of Potatoes I ever had. That year people around us all had their Potatoes blighted and could hardly believe it when they saw our crop. The blight did not touch them at all.—WM. C. BLISS, R. D. 1, Southbridge, Mass.

We had a bad growing season here last summer. Other Potatoes were a failure but the Russets came along fine in spite of bad growing conditions and we find them the most delicious Potatoes we have ever had. They are just what you claim them to be.—J. W. APPLETON, Egypt, Mass.

KATAHDIN

The Katahdin was originated from a seed ball by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at its experimental station at Presque Isle, Maine.

After it had proved its worth as a new variety, it was released to the public. It is a handsome shallow-eyed, glossy, white-skinned variety which matures a little later than Green Mountain, but earlier than the Rurals. It has very few tubers of unmarketable size and has all varieties beaten in uniformity of shape, size, and in general appearance. It does well on light, friable soil, but is not adapted to heavy soil subject to drought conditions.

If you have never raised Katahdin try at least one sack.

DIBBLE'S SEED BARLEY

ALPHA BARLEY

Alpha Barley originated from a cross of the Manchuria, a six-row Barley, and the Champion of Vermont, a two-row sort. It is a medium-tall, stiff-strawed, two-row variety maturing somewhat later than standard six-row types. These characteristics make it especially desirable for sowing with oats for growing a mixed grain crop. This Barley has been a consistently high-yielding variety at the Cornell Experiment Station for the past twenty years. It is now the leading variety in New York State. The kernels are large, plump, and heavy, and the yield of the grain excellent. Alpha Barley has yielded 70 bushels per acre on our own farms.

Barley for Malting Purposes

Great care must be used in the handling, binning, and threshing of all Barley for malting purposes, and for this reason malting Barley commands a premium over the basic price of feed-type Barley.

Alpha Barley is not desirable for malting purposes.

The maltsters want a six-rowed Barley, and for those farmers who wish to attempt the growing of malting Barley we recommend Dibble's Wisconsin No. 38.

WISCONSIN NO. 38 A Six-Row Barley

This is a new, smooth-awned variety developed by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station. It is a little later in maturing than most of the six-row types and has a fairly stiff straw if harvested before it is fully ripe. It matures at about the same time as Alpha and is the highest yielding smooth-awned Barley yet tested at the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station.



Dibble's Barley

SAMPLES FREE. For Prices, See Special Price-List

DIBBLE'S SOY BEANS

Soy Bean culture is steadily increasing in America. In less than 35 years the acreage has increased over a hundredfold—from 50,000 acres in 1907 to more than 10,000,000 acres in 1940. There have been found more than 300 widely assorted uses for the Soy Bean.

Eastern farmers are using more Soy Beans because:

1. They may be grown like field beans to be threshed. The grain is, in this case, used as a high protein supplement in dairy feeds.
2. They may be grown with corn to increase the feeding value.
3. They may be used as an emergency hay crop. Soy Bean hay has a feeding value similar to Alfalfa.
4. They may be cut and fed as green roughage.
5. They may be used to plow under for green manure. Being a legume they are one of the best plants for soil-improvement.

From scores of varieties introduced from China, Korea, and Japan, only a few, on account of their earliness, are adapted to the climatic conditions of our territory in the northeast.

Varieties to Use for Grain or Seed

CAYUGA. The earliest high-yielding variety recommended for grain production in New York State or in regions having a similar growing period. Planted in late May or early June this variety is ready for harvest by the middle of September. Use 35 to 40 pounds of seed per acre when planted in 21 to 28-inch rows or 90 to 100 pounds when drilled solid or in 14-inch rows. Yields 30 to 40 bushels per acre were reported.

SENECA. A new yellow variety, introduced in 1939 by the plant breeders at Cornell, maturing about 10 days later than Cayuga. It is taller in growth habit than the Cayuga, yields heavier, and is recommended as the most desirable variety in the longer growing season areas of New York and New England. The yellow color and higher yield make it more desirable in every way where the season is long enough. It is also useful for hay since it reaches prime condition in late August or early September. Rate of seeding is the same as the Cayuga. Being a new variety the supply of seed is somewhat limited.

For Silage, Hay, or Green Manure

MANCHU. A medium-early variety maturing in about 110 to 120 days. Large, upright, bushy vines, extremely productive. Our customers convinced us this is the best variety for silage, hay, or green manure.

For silage, use 15 pounds Soy Beans and 15 pounds Corn to the acre; for hay or green manure, use 6 to 8 pecks, if drilled solid, or 3 to 4 pecks in close rows. If used for hay, cut after pods form and before the leaves start to fall.

WILSON. Slightly later in maturing than Manchu and not quite as rank a grower. An excellent variety for green manure. Rate of seeding same as Manchu.

DIBBLE'S DOUBLE CROSS HYBRID 29-3 CORN

THE development of hybrid Corn during the past few years is one of the outstanding achievements in agricultural progress. The leading states in the Corn Belt planted over three quarters of their acreage to hybrid Corn in 1940.

In Dibble's Hybrid 29-3 we now have a hybrid Corn that is adapted to our eastern conditions. It matures in about 110 to 115 days and has the widest adaptability of any Corn grown in the northeastern territory. The ear is 9 to 10 inches long and 2 inches in diameter, tapering slightly. It is yellow Corn with a slightly reddish tinge and showing deep amber between the rows. A very distinct-appearing Corn.

We recommend it for ensilage wherever West Branch Sweepstakes or Leaming is now used, and for grain wherever Golden Glow or a late strain of Cornell 11 matures. Comparative tests show it produces 40 to 50 per cent more grain at silage-cutting time and 15 to 20 bushels more of dry shelled grain per acre at husking-time.

Our seed is from carefully selected, hand-picked ears, thoroughly re-cleaned, of splendid germination, and we sell it subject to your test on our money-back-if-you-want-it guarantee.

HISTORY OF HYBRID 29-3

Hybrid 29-3 is a double-crossed hybrid Corn developed at the Cornell Agricultural Experimental Station by inbreeding and crossing. Hundreds of inbred strains were developed and crossed until hybrids of great vigor were produced. Then by crossing these hybrids a still more vigorous and better-yielding Corn resulted. The double-crossed hybrid was called Hybrid 29-3. The varieties used in making this double cross are inbred strains of Luce's Favorite, Onondaga White Dent, Cornell 11, and Bloody Butcher.

The work of producing the inbred strains and of making the single crosses from those strains is done by our experimental station at Cornell. The second or final cross we do on our own farms.

Each year seed must be produced by this same careful procedure because no hybrid Corn will reproduce its own kind from seed. New seed must be obtained each year from growers who specialize in this field.

Protect Your Corn
Plantings with
Stanley's Crow
Repellent.
See page 16



DIBBLE'S

Northern - Grown

SEED CORN

for
Northern Farmers



New Improved Ceresan. A low-cost dust disinfectant for wheat, oats, and barley. One pound treats 32 bushels. 4 ozs. 30 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

SEED DISINFECTANTS



New Improved Semesan Jr. A dust disinfectant for seed corn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces treats one bushel of corn. $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. 13 cts.; lb. 75 cts.

New Improved Semesan Bel. A dip disinfectant for seed potatoes. One pound treats 60 to 80 bushels of potatoes. 2 ozs. 25 cts.; lb. \$1.50; 5 lbs. \$6.50.

STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT



**Protect Your Corn Plantings
with
STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT**

These black-winged robbers won't stay long in a field protected by Stanley's Crow Repellent. Not poisonous, and does not affect the corn—but the crows leave. A 60-cent can treats a bushel of seed.

- 1 qt. \$1.75
(enough for 4 bushels of seed corn)
- 1 pt. 1.00
(enough for 2 bushels of seed corn)
- $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.60
(enough for 1 bushel of seed corn)



THE utmost care is taken to furnish Seed Corn of the highest possible quality, Corn that is thoroughly dried naturally or dried artificially by the most up-to-date methods known, of high germination and of varieties that are adapted to the northern and eastern states.

Northern-grown Corn is the only kind to plant in the northern states. It is vigorous, hardy, acclimated, and productive. Southern-grown varieties look nice, germinate well, but *do not* mature.

When the white-oak leaves are as big as a squirrel's ear, then it is time to plant corn.—*Old Indian saying.*

DIBBLE'S EARLY YELLOW DENT CORN

WAS introduced by us thirty-one years ago, as the earliest large Yellow Dent in existence. During that time we have tried out, tested, and inspected fields of other Early Dents and, as a result, we still say to our customers that Dibble's Early Yellow Dent is the most desirable of the Early Dents for the eastern farmer.

We do not advise its growth at high altitudes, such as the hill lands of New York, for a husking crop, but we do recommend it as the best early Yellow Dent for ensilage now grown.

Dibble's Early Yellow Dent planted here in the Genesee Valley country, May 15 to June 1, is usually ready for the silo by early September but many of our customers report that it matures earlier with them. The foliage is very leafy and the stalks average 10 to 12 feet in height. One field of 12 acres on one of our own farms measured 14 feet on the level for the entire field. The ears, 8 to 10 inches in length, are closely set with bright yellow grains on a small cob. Hundreds of our customers, in a dozen different states, plant Dibble's Early Yellow Dent year after year.

Our seed is from carefully selected, hand-picked ears, thoroughly recleaned, of splendid germination, and we sell it subject to your test on our money-back-if-you-want-it guarantee.

The people around these parts said, last fall, they never saw such Corn as I raised from Early Yellow Dent and Mammoth Yellow Flint seed that you sent me last spring. From just 3 acres I filled 2 silos, one 10 x 30 feet, and the other 10 x 20 feet. Quite a number of my neighbors are planting the Early Yellow Dent Corn and are very much pleased with it.—JOHN WRIGHT, Merrimack, N. H.



"Comin' through the corn"—thirty tons of ensilage to the acre on our own farms

DIBBLE'S SEED CORN GUARANTEE

WWE GUARANTEE every bushel of our Seed Corn to be northern-grown and thoroughly recleaned. Our germination tests show 90 per cent or above, and we sell Seed Corn subject to your test.

You may keep our Seed Corn ten days, test it any way you wish, and if it does not "make good," return it immediately and we will refund your money, paying the freight both ways, or refill your order. We use reasonable care in packing and sending out our Seed Corn, but as so many circumstances may arise over which we have no control, we do not guarantee, nor will we be responsible for the crop grown from any of our seeds.

I planted Early Yellow Dent and Sweepstakes June 1 and will cut about September 1. I think I have wonderful Corn this year in spite of dry weather. It will average 12 feet now.—C. E. SANDS, Winterdale, Pa.

DIBBLE'S SEED-SOWING TABLE

The months mentioned below each variety are the time of seeding.

	Pounds per acre
Common Alfalfa.....	15 to 20
April, May, June, Aug., Sept.	
Grimm Alfalfa.....	15 to 20
April, May, June, Aug., Sept.	
Alsike.....	8 to 10
Feb. to June, Aug., Sept.	
Barley.....	96
April to June	
Corn, Field.....	10 to 12
May, June	
Corn, Ensilage.....	15 to 25
May, June	
Red Medium Clover.....	10 to 15
Feb. to May, Aug. to Nov.	
Mammoth Red Clover.....	10 to 15
Feb. to May, Aug. to Nov.	
Oats.....	80 to 96
March to May	
Peas, Canada.....	90 to 120
March to May	
Timothy.....	12 to 15
April to June, Aug., Sept.	
Sudan Grass.....	20 to 25
Late May to early June	
Japanese Millet.....	20 to 25
Late May to early June	
Hungarian Millet.....	40 to 50
Late May to early June	
Golden Millet.....	40 to 50
Late May to early June	
Sweet Clover.....	15
March to Aug.	

DIBBLE'S

IMPROVED EARLY LEAMING CORN

Just 115 years ago (1826) a variety of Yellow Dent Corn was introduced to American farmers and named for the originator, Mr. J. B. Leaming. Soon "Leaming Corn," through sheer merit, became the most popular of the Dent Corns. Dibble's Improved Leaming is at least ten days earlier than the common Leaming of commerce. We recommend it as the most popular variety for ensilage purposes for the Middle and New England States.

Our Improved Leaming matures here in western New York in from 100 to 110 days of good Corn weather; the stalks average from 10 to 15 feet in height, and we have put into our silos, many a time, 30 tons of ensilage per acre that would have husked 100 to 125 bushels of ears.

For over 100 years Leaming has proved to be one of the best varieties for ensilage. Some farmers have changed to other varieties but many of them come back and tell us, "We are going back to your Improved Leaming because no other variety seems to give as good results." Dibble's Improved Leaming is strictly high-grade, pedigree seed, from carefully selected, hand-picked ears, and sold to you subject to your own test. Keep it ten days and, if not right, return it and get your money back as per terms of our guarantee. You run absolutely no chance of using poor Seed Corn if you buy Dibble's Improved Early Leaming. We shall be glad to send you samples free; so test them to your entire satisfaction. For prices, see Special Price-List.



DIBBLE'S MAMMOTH YELLOW FLINT CORN

Is the best Flint Corn in cultivation either for crop or silo. It is the largest-growing Flint variety, and one of the earliest, maturing here in the Genesee Valley in around 100 days. The stalks average 8 to 10 feet in height (under good cultivation sometimes 12 to 14 feet), from 1 to 3 feet taller than other Flint varieties we have grown alongside. The stalks leaf profusely nearly to the ground, and the stalks and leaves are sweet, making it the most desirable ensilage variety for those sections of our country known as "Flint Corn Land."

Dibble's Mammoth Yellow Flint is, without doubt, the most productive Flint Corn known. As a cropper for husking, it is unexcelled. The ears average 10 to 15 inches in length, and frequently there are two or three mammoth ears to a stalk.

Throughout New York, the higher sections of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and all of New England, Dibble's Mammoth Yellow Flint is the best and the surest cropper. Every farmer should grow Corn and cut down on the feed-bills. A crib full of good, sound ear Corn will keep the stock fat and husky, and you do not have to plant all of your farm to fill a 1000-bushel crib, either.

Our stock seed consisted of several bushels, every ear of which was over 12 inches long, and many of them exceeded 15 inches.



We have tried other varieties for the past three years but have not been able to raise Corn to equal crops raised in the past from your Leaming.—F. W. BURNS, R. D. 3, Reynolds-ville, Pa.

I like Dibble's Mammoth Eight-rowed Yellow Flint the best of any Corn that I have ever raised, and I have tried many kinds. Anyone who wants Corn for silo or husking will make no mistake in planting your Eight-rowed Yellow Flint.—WALTER N. WEIR, Glastonbury, Conn.

DIBBLE'S GOLDEN GLOW

An extremely early, pure golden yellow Corn, most attractive in color and appearance. It is strictly a Wisconsin Corn developed by the Wisconsin Experiment Station. The ears are of medium size, around 8 inches in length, and in spite of its earliness it grows good stalks with heavy leaves. We are offering only the "big type of Golden Glow" and the strain that has been bred to be "cold-resistant." Golden Glow is very popular in Northern New York and in regions having a similar growing season.

DIBBLE'S CORNELL 11

Cornell 11 is a variety developed by ear-to-row selection from Pride of the North and differs from Pride of the North mainly in that it is about two weeks earlier in maturity while in stalk it is about 1 foot shorter. The ears are characteristically cylindrical in shape, 6 to 8 inches long, usually not well filled at tips and of 14 to 18 rows, with cob rather large. The kernels are medium broad and thick and rather shallow as compared with Corns of the Corn Belt such as Leaming or Early Yellow Dent. The color is yellow but some reddish ears appear. The selection was designed not for producing a "show" Corn but for high yield of grain and early maturity. During the past few seasons this variety has proved very popular with many of our customers. Cornell 11 is recommended by the New York State Department of Plant-breeding as one of the most desirable varieties for the hill sections where the seasons are short.

DIBBLE'S Lancaster County Sure Crop

A splendid Corn of Pennsylvania origin, and the leading variety grown in Lancaster County, the best and most productive agricultural county in the state.

Sure Crop is a hybrid developed from two well-known old varieties. It has long, rather large ears and small cob, is an extremely heavy yielder, medium as to time of ripening, and grows a wonderful mass of foliage, with stalks 10 to 18 feet high. Being extremely rich in protein makes it most desirable for ensilage. It is practically sure to ripen on good Cornland anywhere in the East in the latitude of Pennsylvania where the parent seed-stock was grown. Our 1940 crop averaged over 40 bushels per acre of re-cleaned, screened, and graded Corn, germinating nearly 100 per cent. Can you beat it?



Dibble's Golden Glow

I think your Catalog description of Golden Glow Corn is too modest.—C. F. & J. B. WOODWARD, Meriden, N. H.

Last spring you shipped me an order of seeds including Cornell No. 11 Field Corn, Heavyweight Oats, Grass Seed, etc. All proved excellent in spite of a cold, wet spring. The Corn is the best ever grown in this section, and the Oats were 4½ feet high the middle of July. I have received many splendid comments on these two crops.—ALLEN SALISBURY, Ellsworth Falls, Maine.

*Protect Your
Corn Plantings with
Stanley's
Crow Repellent.*

See page 16



Dibble's Cornell 11



Dibble's Lancaster County
Sure Crop

DIBBLE'S

WEST BRANCH SWEEPSTAKES ENSILAGE CORN

Ten days earlier and much more desirable in every way than the old Sweepstakes Ensilage Corn. This variety is grown for us in Central Pennsylvania near Williamsport. The New York State College of Agriculture found it gave a large green tonnage and matured early enough to qualify as an excellent silage variety. It ears heavily and matures earlier than most other varieties sold under the name of Sweepstakes.

Dibble's West Branch Sweepstakes is a blend, made by crossing Lancaster Sure Crop, White Cap Yellow Dent, and a red variety of the Bloody Butcher type. The plant is a vigorous grower, 10 to 15 feet on good soil, ears 8 to 12 inches in length, with 12 to 20 rows of kernels. Cob is usually large and rather well filled at the tip. The color of kernels varies from Red to White Cap Yellow Dent.

We have been selecting for the red-kernel type and have thereby cut down materially on the percentage of white-cap yellow ears. Some ears, however, have kernels with very light-colored caps and only a tinge of red on the sides of the kernels. Others are nearly red. It has been an exceptionally favorable fall for the maturing of this variety and we have some very choice high-germinating seed to offer.

Dibble's West Branch Sweepstakes is the most popular ensilage variety in all sections of New York State, except at high elevations where an earlier sort is needed.

OUR SWEEPSTAKES IS EARLY

The Sweepstakes we purchased from you last year was the best Corn I ever grew.—G. S. DINGWELL, R. D. 2, Cameron Mills, N. Y.

My field of Sweepstakes Corn surely is a sight, with 2 and 3 ears on each stalk. There is nothing to compare with it around here.—THOS. D. NOLAN, Clinton, N. Y.

In 1934 I planted some of your W. B. Sweepstakes which I held over from 1933, also some I bought here ($\frac{1}{2}$ bus.),

and your seed was so much superior I prefer yours. Stalks from your seed grew to average 12 to 14 feet, whereas the other averaged about 9 to 10.—RALPH S. BROWN, W. Townsend, Mass.

I am sending you an order for Sweepstakes Corn. We have planted your Corn for a number of years with great results.—PAUL R. GILES, Waterville, Me.

In spite of a poor Corn year I had an excellent crop for the silo from your Westbranch Sweepstakes.—CARROL BURDICK, Greenwich, N. Y.

DIBBLE'S BIG RED DENT CORN

Is a Corn of great value and well worthy of trial. We found this Corn in northern Ohio several years ago, and in comparison with Improved Leaming on adjoining farms, it has larger and more vigorous stalks. It grew more and bigger foliage than the Leaming, with bigger ears and more of them, and ripened earlier. Experience on our farms has given the same results, and a number of the leading dairymen in our section, after seven years' experience, consider it the best ensilage Corn for western New York. There have been raised at least 100 acres of it in our town that would have husked 125 to 150 bushels of sound, dry Corn to the acre if it had not been put into the silos.

Dibble's Big Red Dent grows tall and vigorous, with leafy stalks, and is a remarkable producer. The kernels when thoroughly dry are of a beautiful reddish tint, well set on a small, red cob. Recommended for trial in all sections where Improved Leaming gives good results.

We found your statement of Big Red Dent to be true in comparison to the Early Leaming. It just seemed to have the edge over Early Leaming in every respect. However, both crops were very good.—F. W. BURNS, Reynoldsville, Pa.

Your Big Red Dent is the best ensilage Corn I have ever grown. It produced the most ears, as well as tons.—EMMETT HATHAWAY, Equinunk, Pa.

DIBBLE'S

MAMMOTH WHITE DENT CORN



"We planted one of our fields with Dibble's Mammoth White Dent Corn on June 19, and on September 19 it was 13 feet tall, so it had grown nearly 2 inches a day. On our soil-conservation program we reported that we got 18 to 20 tons to the acre, and the head ones said it was impossible to get any more to the acre in this part of the country. We measured off an acre and weighed the crop—we got 32 tons. The heaviest part of the field has not been cut yet."—MARIEL BOUTELLE, Leominster, Mass.

Grows the tallest and is the most leafy of any of the big varieties of Ensilage Corn with which we are acquainted, and is the only big, rank-growing White Corn that is, in our opinion, adapted to the northern states.

Our seed stock of this variety is grown in latitude 41°, and during the past ten years it has thoroughly matured and ripened slightly farther north. Northern-grown Seed Corn is the kind for farmers in the northern states to plant.

Dibble's Mammoth White Dent is the largest, strongest-growing White Corn, whether Flint or Dent, that is adapted to the northern or central states. This variety is a very hardy, extremely rapid grower, and under favorable conditions, with first-class culture, will produce crops 14 to 20 feet in height.

There may be some other varieties of White Corn that will grow as big foliage as our Mammoth White in the North, but on our own farms, and under our own observation, there has been no other kind to compare with it.

I had a very good crop from your Mammoth White Dent Corn last year. On one field of two acres we had 35 big loads, approximately 40 tons.—EARL S. LEONARD, Pelham, N. H., April 20, 1940.

Now, then, you northern and eastern farmers desiring to grow bumper crops of big Corn with ears on it for your silo, plant Dibble's Mammoth White Dent instead of Southern Sheep-Tooth, Eureka, Red-Cob and the like, all Corns of southern origin, and you will be more than satisfied.

Dibble's Mammoth White Dent is sold to you subject to your own tests after you receive the Corn. Test it any way, and if it is not as good as we say it is, send it back and get your money back. Read the guarantee before ordering. Our Corn must please you, or you do not have to keep it.

DIBBLE'S WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT

An extra-early Dent variety that is desirable for a husking crop. It is especially desirable where the growing season is short and a mighty good kind for ensilage in the hill country, or on soil that is not naturally Corn-land.

White Cap Yellow Dent matured fine last year at 2000 feet.—FRANK E. MACINTIRE, Brackney, Pa., R. 1.

DIBBLE'S SMOKY DENT

This variety is one of the best early-maturing Corns and is very desirable for planting where the growing season is short. The stalks will average 8 to 10 feet in height and the ears 8 to 10 inches in length. The grain is red with a clear white cap. In some sections of the country this variety is known as Early August or Red Robbin.



THIS IS OUR TERRITORY



WE USE all of the experience we have accumulated in over forty years in growing and selling Farm Seeds, to supply only those varieties, and from the proper northern sources, that will give the best results on the farms of the Middle and New England States. You will note the 300-mile circle covers most of this section and parts of Ohio, the Virginias, and Maryland. Freight rates are low, and as this part of the country is covered by a network of railroads, service is rapid, and any seeds ordered from us by freight should reach you within a week from shipment at the latest, and if by express, in a day or two at the most.

We do not prepay freight, as we have found that a uniform freight-prepaid price works an injustice to the farmer within 100 miles of us, and favors the one around the extreme edge of the 300-mile circle, and we desire to be just and fair to all men. We will be glad, however, to make you prepaid prices upon request.

If we can save you money, we are entitled to your order. In comparing prices and quality we are positive you will find you can save money in ordering your Farm Seeds from us, and on that basis may we not have your order?

We want large orders, of course, as our business is furnishing business farmers the highest grade seeds that will produce money-making crops. But no order is too small to get our most careful attention, as our experience has been, if once a farmer begins ordering his seeds of us, nine times out of ten, we will be a customer for life. Now, in your case, if you cannot send a large order, try a small one.

A bag of Timothy-Alsike Mixture, a bushel each of Clover and Timothy, a sack of Oats, and a couple of bushels of Seed Corn will give you a fair chance to try our Farm Seeds. If you have never grown Dibble's Russet Potatoes, include at least a sack in your order; we are sure you will thank us for the suggestion. Wherever Dibble's Russets are grown, they are not changed for any other variety.

Winter Wheat and Rye. On request we will send you a price-list on August 1, quoting seasonable seeds for August and September sowing. We will have available Yorkwin White Wheat, Forward Red Wheat and a new Hybrid Red Wheat of outstanding yielding ability. Yorkwin is a new white Winter Wheat and has consistently outyielded other varieties. It yielded 60 bushels per acre on our own farms in 1938 and 50 bushels in 1939 and 1940.

Conditions of Sale

We assume responsibility that the seeds, plants or bulbs reach the purchaser in good condition. We offer to refund the purchase price of any seeds found by tests to be unsatisfactory to you within ten days after the seeds reach you. In common with all responsible seedsmen, we give, except as hereinabove stated, no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, plants or bulbs we sell and we shall not be in any way responsible for the crop.

EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEEDGROWER • Honeoye Falls, N.Y.

EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEEDGROWER

***We Sell the Product of Over 10,000 Acres Annually
Over 1,000 Acres in Our Own Seed Farms***

Date _____ 19____

Ship the following order on or about (Date) _____ 19__

[illegible]

Name _____

Post Office _____


County _____ R. F. D. _____

State _____

Freight Station _____

County _____

P. O. Order . . . \$ _____
 Check \$ _____
 Draft on New York \$ _____
 Cash (in Reg'd Letter) \$ _____
 _____ \$ _____
 _____ \$ _____

 Money sent in any of the above ways at our risk; if you send in any other way, it is at your risk.

W E BELIEVE that every farmer should grow Sweet Corn so that he may have it available for his table or to sell in the local market. By planting at weekly intervals you can have Sweet Corn till frost comes. Also, you can have the best of fodder for stock. Cattle will clean up Sweet Corn fodder whereas they will often leave the woody stalks of the regular Field Corns. We list below two of the best varieties of Sweet Corn to meet various conditions.

GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM

A yellow hybrid maturing for table use in 85 days. This variety has rapidly replaced open-pollinated sorts for canning, market gardening, or for home use, and is by far the leading variety in cultivation today. Stalks about 6 feet tall, with very uniform ears about 8 inches long. Planted at weekly intervals during May and June, or even earlier if conditions permit, you will have Sweet Corn throughout the entire season for your own use or for the market. Six to seven pounds will plant one acre.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN

The standard white variety maturing in about 95 days. It is an open-pollinated Sweet Corn, very productive and hardy. The ears are 8 to 9 inches long and the stalks will average 8 to 10 feet in height. While the quality of the ear for table use is not as good as the yellow Golden Cross Bantam, the larger ear and stalks make it the best variety to grow when maximum production is desired. It will produce the most amount of fodder and a little Sweet Corn fodder is always desirable. Ten to fourteen pounds will plant one acre.

DIBBLE'S SWEET CORN



Stowell's Evergreen Corn



Golden
Cross
Bantam Corn

DIBBLE'S

Farm Seed Facts

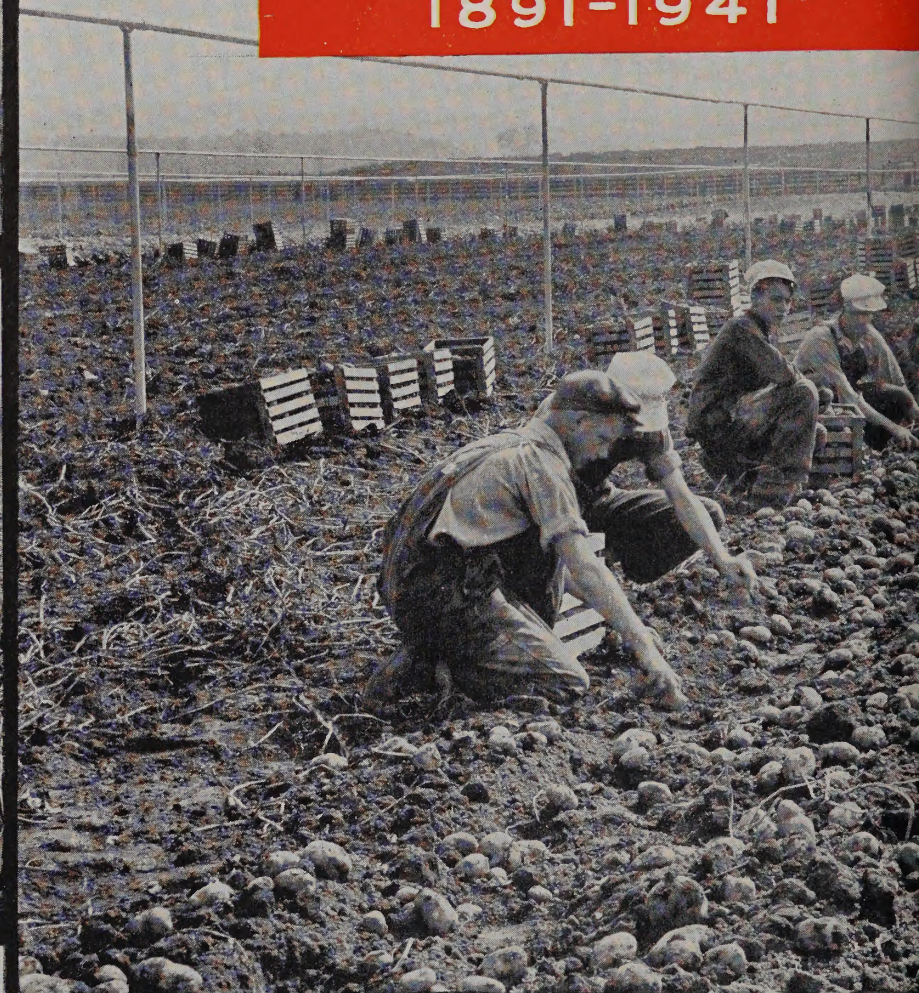
1891-1941



DIBBLE'S NO.76 RYE



DIBBLE'S HEAVYWEIGHT OATS



THE REWARD



STYLES MAY CHANGE, BUT NOT
THE QUALITY OF DIBBLE'S SEEDS



A GOOD HERD